PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

COORG,

FOR

1885—86,

By F. B. LUCKINSON, Esq.,
DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

WITH A REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

AND

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bangalore:
PRINTED AT THE MYSORE RESIDENCY PRESS.
1887.

8 ANNAS.

No. 176F., dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1887.

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, *Secretary to the Government of India,*
To—*The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1989—3406, dated the 3rd November last, forwarding the Progress Report of Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1885-86, with the Commissioner's remarks and your Resolution thereon.

2. In last year's review, the Government of India took occasion to express a hope that the decision regarding the law under which the Forest Settlement was to proceed might be arrived at by an early date, and that efforts would be made to complete the survey of the Ghat forests, so as to ensure an early and final reservation of the forest property. The question of the Forest Law has been finally decided, by the extension of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878) to Coorg; but the completion of the survey of the proposed Reserves on the Ghats is still delayed, on account of several alterations and corrections which are deemed necessary. It is noticed, however, that you insist on the completion of the revised survey in the course of the current year, and that you intend commencing Forest Settlement operations under the Act without delay. I am to ask that it may be stated clearly in next year's Report how far it has been possible to restrict cultivation within the boundaries of the areas which it is proposed to reserve under the Act.

3. The area of State Forests has been increased by one square mile. 250 miles of boundary lines were cleared; but the permanent demarcation by stone cairns and pillars was suspended, in order to reduce the expenditure during the year under review. The saving which is effected by delaying to ensure the permanent security of the boundaries of the forest property, especially where private lands adjoin the State Forests, must be insignificant compared with the importance of the object in view, and the Governor General in Council is glad to observe that arrangements have been made to proceed with the work during the current year.

4. Valuation surveys were made of the growing stock, over areas aggregating 2,756 acres and representing 3·9 per cent., of the Nalkeri, Hutgut, Yedevanad, and Dubare Forests. In the two first-named forests, data regarding the rate of growth were also collected, and pattern trees were felled and examined in order to fix the reducing factor for the marketable produce of such trees and the forest generally. The Nalkeri and Hutgut Forests have also been divided into compartments of similar growth, and the first regular working-plan is now in course of preparation. It is noticed with satisfaction that the preparation of annual plans of operations, including forecasts of the outturn, is insisted upon for all forest work; but the table contained in paragraph 13 of the Report gives strong evidence of the fact that the details prescribed for each forest have not been adhered to. Either the plans were not drawn out with sufficient care and forethought, or changes in the conditions took place which necessitated deviations, such as is noticed between the provision and actuals of the Anekadu, Yedevanad, and other forests. If the latter was the case, such circumstances should have been noted in the Report.

From the information contained in paragraph 78 of the Report, which includes a table exhibiting the estimated annual possible yield of the Reserves, it seems evident that the capabilities of the forests in question are largely in excess of the demands made on them; and as the trees felled were, as reported by the Deputy Conservator in paragraph 66, all selected by Forest

Officers, it may be presumed that the forests have not suffered by exceeding the aggregate of the forecasts for the year, which seem to have been regulated by the market demand for forest produce and the means of extracting and exporting it and not by the capacity of the forests.

5. The result of fire-protection, as compared with that of the previous year, is exhibited as follows :—

Year.	Area attempted.	Failures.	Area protected.	Proportion of failures to area attempted.	Cost. Per square mile protected.	Cost. Per acre protected.	Proportion of area under fire-protection to total area of Reserves.	Year when fire conservancy commenced.
	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Per cent.	R	Pies.	Per cent.	
1885-86	199	20	179	10	15	4	83	1876
1884-85	194	18	176	9	18	5	81	
Increase or decrease in 1885-86 .	+5	+2	+3	+1	—3	—1	+2	

A slight reduction has taken place in the cost per square mile, but the proportion of the failures to the area attempted has again increased. The Sub-Assistant Conservator and Ranger were unfortunately ill during the fire-season, and the Deputy Conservator was otherwise engaged, preventing him from concentrating his whole attention on the inspection of fire operations. The consequence was that a number of accidents occurred which might apparently have been avoided. I am to suggest that during periods of danger the whole available force of the Department should be directed towards protecting the forests from fire, and that you should place yourself in communication with the Government of Madras in order to ensure a conjoint working on the boundary between the two Provinces. The want of such co-operation was evidently the reason of some of the most disastrous conflagrations of the year under notice.

The Governor General in Council has read with regret the remarks in paragraph 21 of the Deputy Conservator's Report, that "*outside the reserve hardly any private jungle escaped*" and that "*in fact the whole country was apparently in a blaze at times.*" The disappearance of small Sholahs, which is noticed in paragraph 24 of the Report, evidently indicates that the forest and grass fires gradually gain even on the as yet naturally protected forests, and His Excellency in Council would be glad if you would consider and propose measures by which this state of things, which must gradually reduce the fertility of the country, can be altered.

6. His Excellency in Council notices with satisfaction that you contemplate an early legal settlement of the grazing rights claimed in the Government Forest Reserves. This is a question of importance secondary only to that of fire-protection, and is frequently closely connected with it in as far as the unchecked progress of fires tends to render the forests outside protected Reserves more and more unfit for hot-weather grazing, and increases the burden placed on forests which are either fire-protected or naturally escape the annual conflagrations.

The continued experiments in connection with the preservation of grass in silos has shown that in Mercara the feeding of cattle on ensilage costs less by half than if fed on paddy-straw. Whether this will ever affect the grazing question at large cannot be foreseen, but the experiments should be continued on a larger scale, as they can evidently be made to pay their cost.

7. The natural reproduction of teak is said to be poor throughout the forests generally, and the sowing of areas on which *Dendrocalamus strictus*

had flowered, an operation which was recommended in last year's review by the Government of India, was not carried into effect, as the bamboo *culms* were still nearly all standing and would not burn. I am to state that it is the destruction of a large proportion of the bamboo seed which is aimed at by the burning, and not that of the dry *culms* themselves, the subsequent falling of which does not injure the teak crop. In Burma 400 acres were thus successfully treated in one place at one time at a cost of from R7 to R8 per acre, inclusive of weeding.

The results of sowing and planting were as follows :—

Class.	Area at the commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	Area at the close of the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Regular Plantations . . .	949	60	7	1,002*
Cultural Operations . . .	38	.....	.....	38
Total .	987	60	7	1,040

* Teak . . . . . 596 acres.
Sandal . . . . . 321 „
Fuel . . . . . 85 „

The cost per acre of teak plantations has been R106-5-5 per acre up to date and this compares unfavourably with work of a similar kind in Burma, where labour is very expensive. The average cost for new work in sandal plantations was R49 per acre in 1883-84, R26-3-3, in 1884-85, and has now been reduced to R18-2-0 per acre. This is satisfactory.

Increased attention has also been given to the cutting of creepers and of soft woods overshadowing the young teak; but as yet the area operated upon aggregates only 267 acres, which is still by far too insignificant.

8. No progress was made in the construction of forest roads, beyond extending by two miles the Mercara-Fraserpet road, which is used for bringing fire-wood to Mercara.

9. The number of trees felled in Reserves by Government agency is very clearly exhibited in paragraph 65 of the Report and compares with the operations of the previous year as follows :—

Year.	Teak.	Other Trees.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
1885-86	874	1,015	1,889
1884-85	658	843	1,501
Increase in 1885-86	216	172	388

The produce removed by purchasers from Reserved Forests, consisting mainly of poles, fire-wood, and bamboos, is exhibited as follows :—

Teak . . . . . 32 trees.
Poon, Irupoo, Honne, &c. . . . . 299 „
Miscellaneous . . . . . 1,283 poles.
Firewood . . . . . 3,165 cart-loads.
Bamboos 197,518

The summary of the produce disposed of from the Reserved Forests, as given in paragraph 77 of the Report, shows that R42,248 were realized therefrom, against R52,222 in the previous year, the possible yield being roughly estimated at about R1,00,000.

10. The number of trees removed from unreserved Government forests is unimportant, amounting to 67 only and 500 bamboos.

From alienated lands 188 trees were sold.

11. Paragraph 17 of your Resolution gives an abstract of the sandalwood operations during the last five years as follows:—

Year.	Quantity brought to depôts.	Quantity sold.	Amount realized.	Average per ton.
	Tons.	Tons.	R	R
1881-82	126¾	60¾	14,059	231
1882-83	117½	192¼	77,407	403
1883-84	74¼	36¼	10,908	301
1884-85	72¼	118¾	35,650	300
1885-86	80½	118½	27,954	236

The fact, mentioned in paragraph 71 of the Report, that the collections of the year were principally made up of half-rotten trees, would apparently, to some extent, account for the fall in the price, although Form No. 62 appended to last year's Report shows that 45 per cent. of inferior wood was sold in that year, against 20 per cent. in the year under review, as exhibited in Form No. 56.

The cost of collecting sandalwood was still further reduced from R28-11-6 to R25-6-3 per ton; but as the Government carting establishment had been broken up, great difficulty was found in procuring the necessary carriage, and the collections are still far below those made in former years.

The income from cardamoms has decreased by R3,258, or 15·7 per cent., owing to a great fall in the price of that commodity. In future the cardamom malés will be sold on longer leases, extending over 21 years. The sale will, as formerly, be conducted by the Civil authorities, who will also be responsible for the collection of the revenue, but the protection and management of the malés will be placed entirely under the Forest Department.

12. The financial results, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follow:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Proportion of Surplus to gross Revenue.
	R	R	R	Per cent.
1885-86	89,386	65,690	23,696	27
1884-85	1,13,233	76,951	36,282	32
Decrease in 1885-86	—23,847	—11,261	—12,586	—5

The Receipts have decreased by R23,847, owing chiefly to the fact that less timber and sandalwood were brought to depôt, and that of an inferior

quality, and partly to less income derived from cardamoms, as already noticed. Till the arrangements for timber extraction have been permanently improved, the income from the Coorg forests must evidently remain fluctuating.

The Expenditure of the year was also considerably reduced, but partly at the cost of important works, and the Surplus is still less than that of the previous year by R12,586.

13. It has been noticed that the same forests have, in several instances, been mentioned by different names in different paragraphs of the Report. I am to suggest that this should be avoided in future; that the Chapter treating of Unreserved Forests should precede that explaining the general financial results; and that estimates regarding the possible yield of the forests would find a more fitting place at the end of Chapter II.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 509 E. & A.—14-4-87.—210.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,
(Revenue—Forests),—dated 20th October 1886.

READ—

Letter No. 353—195, dated the 29th July 1886, from the Commissioner of Coorg, submitting with marginal notes, the Progress Report of Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1885—86.

No. 1887—3406, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH OCTOBER 1886.

ORDER THEREON.—The report, which is written by Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the Coorg Forest Division during the year, has been submitted to this office through the Commissioner of Coorg, who has recorded such comments as he had to make thereon in the form of marginal notes.

2. The long pending question of a new Forest Law for Coorg has been finally decided by the Government of India (in letter No 602 F. dated the 22nd July 1886) in favour of the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878. In communicating its decision the Government of India inquired whether the Chief Commissioner would prefer that the Act should be extended to Coorg at once, or whether he would desire that such extension be deferred until the rules, which have to be framed thereunder, are ready. In reply, proposals for the immediate extension of the Act and a report of the action which the Chief Commissioner intends to take under it have recently been submitted.

3. The area of State Forests (i. e. "Government Forests" gazetted as reserves under Section 2 of Act VII of 1865) amounted to 239 square miles, one mile having been added during the year under review. In the 2nd paragraph of letter No. 1137 F. dated the 7th December 1885, reviewing the Forest Report of 1884—85, a hope was expressed by the Government of India that the decision regarding the law under which the settlement of the Ghat forests is to proceed may be arrived at by an early date, and that efforts will be made to ensure an early completion of their survey. The survey of the portion of the Ghat forest, which it is proposed to reserve, was completed during the year under review; but towards its close the Deputy Conservator represented that several alterations and corrections were needed. Orders were given in March 1886 to carry out the work of revision without delay at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,350. This matter is referred to in the 8th paragraph of the report, and the Chief Commissioner would impress on the Deputy Conservator the necessity of completing the revised survey in the course of the current year. The desirability of declaring these forests to be Government Forests under Section 2 of Act VII of 1865 was urged by the Deputy Conservator, and the point is referred to in the third paragraph of the report; but the Chief Commissioner deemed it preferable to await the introduction of the new Act and to take the requisite steps under that Act. The forest settlement of the State forests will also be commenced after the new Act has been introduced and a settlement officer appointed.

4. Demarcation lines of a length of 250 miles were cleared; this was a shorter length by 33 miles than in the previous year; the Deputy Conservator explains that the marking off of the boundaries with stone pillars was not proceeded with, because orders were received to reduce expenditure. It has been arranged, however, to set up 500 slabs in the course of the current year, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that the matter will receive due attention, as it is one of importance especially where private lands adjoin the State forests.

5. It is satisfactory to note from the 13th paragraph of the report that the plan of operations for the year, taken in the aggregate for the 11 forests mentioned, was exceeded by actual fellings. The Deputy Conservator remarks that he finds the annual working plan very useful in making work more methodical. Valuation surveys were made in 4 forests comprising an area of 71,112 acres, the area valued being 2,756 acres or 3·87 per cent.

6. The Chief Commissioner regrets to observe that the result of fire protection has been less successful during the year under review than in the two previous years.

The area attempted was about 199 square miles, in one-tenth of which protection failed. The failures in 1884—85 were 9 per cent, and in 1883—84, 8 per cent. The cost of protection was less, being Rs. 15 per square mile against Rs. 18 in the previous year. A list of fires and their causes is given in the 21st paragraph of the report; but this list does not make mention of the fire in Yedevanad, where according to Form No. 51, 600 acres were burnt out of the 6,902 acres attempted to be protected. Several of these fires arose owing to the negligence of the forest subordinates, of whom one was dismissed, and others fined or suspended. But the most disastrous fires are said to have crossed into Coorg from the adjoining forests of Mysore and Wynaad. It would appear that even more vigilence and care are required in protecting the forests on the confines of Coorg than in the interior. It has been observed by the Government of India that the *sine qua non* of forest conservancy is successful fire protection, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that the Deputy Conservator will impress this on his subordinates, and take severe notice of any negligence on their part in this respect.

7. In Circular No. 4 F. dated the 14th April 1885, the Government of India directed estimates to be given in Forest Reports of the extent of forest areas which, as a rule, escape forest fires without the adoption of special measures for their protection; this information was required with special reference to forest reserves. In last year's report the Deputy Conservator remarked, with reference to this direction, that the demarcated but as yet ungazetted Western Ghat Forests, which have an area of about 349 square miles, are naturally protected from fire as the trees are ever green. He gave no estimate for the burnable or deciduous gazetted forests, and it is not evident how he could do so as all these forests are, as he mentions in this year's report, under measures of protection. An estimate could however be given of the proportion of area which escapes fire annually in deciduous forests which are not gazetted and are unprotected; this should be done in future reports.

8. The number of offences against the Forest Law which were tried amounted to 22 against only 8 in each of the two previous years. Convictions were obtained in 14 cases involving 37 persons. It is explained that all were petty cases of theft, trespass, and mischief.

9. In paragraphs 26—29 of the report reference is made to the question of grazing in the gazetted State forests. The ryots claim certain prescriptive rights of grazing in these forests, and these rights will have to be inquired into in a systematic manner, and finally decided by the settlement officer to be appointed under the new Act. The practice which prevailed, whereby one or two coffee planters collected ryots' cattle and grazed them in the State forests for the sake of obtaining the manure when the cattle are herded, has not been absolutely prohibited as might be understood from the reference to the subject by the Deputy Conservator in the 27th paragraph of the report. But the practice has been much restricted inasmuch as such grazing is to be allowed in future only on the terms of a lease specifying the number of cattle, the time and place of grazing, and the fee payable by the planter for the privilege.

10. In the report of 1884—85 it was stated that, about 4,000 cattle belonging to the Mysore Amrut Mahal Department and 2,000 belonging to the Madras Commissariat Depot are grazed in the forests. But the more correct figures appear to be those given in the 29th paragraph of the present report, viz., 2,000 Amrut Mahal and 2,000 Commissariat cattle. The Deputy Conservator has taken a paper credit of Rs. 2,000 at 8 annas per head of cattle, but as pointed out by the Commissioner in the marginal note, he was not authorized to do so. The Commissioner further remarks that a reference to Statement No. 59 shows that this credit has not been taken as stated by the Deputy Conservator, but it has been included in the following Statement No. 60. The Government of India observed in its review of the report of 1884—85 that it should be decided whether the free grazing of the cattle belonging to the Mysore Amrut Mahal and the Madras Commissariat Depot is a right by grant, and that the limits of the concession should be finally settled. The question of the original grant has been since further inquired into, and it has been ascertained that the Rajah of Coorg, at the request of the Government of Madras, first conceded

the privilege of free grazing to the cattle about 70 years ago. A full report on the subject has lately been submitted to the Government of India.

11. An addition of 40 acres was made to teak plantations, and of 20 acres to sandalwood plantations. The total area now planted is 1,002 acres, made up as follows:—

Teak	596 acres
Sandalwood	321 do
Fuel	85 do

The work was performed in a more economical manner than in the year 1884—85. The experiments made in planting exotics have proved more or less a failure. Of the 28 kinds of seeds supplied by the Inspector General of Forests, only 5 germinated.

12. Experiments on silos were continued, and with better results than in 1884—85. One of the silos was opened 5 months after being closed, and the silage turned out very good, and was readily consumed by cattle. Four other silos were made, but only two of them turned out partially successful, the other two having failed owing to the grass being very dry when put into the silo.

13. The following statement shows the number of timber trees felled during the past five years.

Year.	Teak trees.	Other trees.	Total.
1881—82	808	741	1,549
1882—83	494	1,186	1,680
1883—84	817	969	1,786
1884—85	658	843	1,501
1885—86	874	1,015	1,889

14. The next statement gives the quantities of timber brought to depots and sold during the past five years.

Year.	Brought to Depots.			Sold in Depots C. ft.	Sold locally. No. of trees.
	Teak C. ft.	Other C. ft.	Total C. ft.		
1881—82	23,404	16,407	39,811	28,966	483
1882—83	15,972	17,988	33,960	40,388	359
1883—84	26,285	17,995	44,280	46.479	666
1884—85	28,116	26,779	54,895	49,350	618
1885—86	26,753	16,336	43,089	43,504	1,614

15. The estimated total yield of the Government deciduous forest for the year is given in the 78th paragraph of the report, and is said to be 2,50,601 cubic feet of timber, of which 90,679 cubic feet were teak. The quantity of timber cut by the Forest Department having been 67,556 cubic feet, of which 36,792 cubic feet were teak, the Deputy Conservator remarks that "it will be seen that only about 27 per "cent of the possible yield was used during the year. But of teak 40·6 per cent of "the possibility was cut." It is apparent therefore that there is still a wide margin for the expansion of felling operations. But these operations have to be regulated by the demand and by the means of export. The deficiency of carriage is believed to be the great impediment. Statement 56 shows that 17,439 cubic feet of timber was in stock in depots at the commencement of the year, and that at the end of the year 17,024 cubic feet remained. The statement appended to paragraph 65 of the report shows that there remained in the jungle at the close of the year no less

than 64,348 cubic feet of timber, making a total of 81,372 cubic feet. Effort should be made to dispose of the comparatively large quantity in stock.

16. The number of bamboos brought to depots was 14,116 against 36,249 in 1884-85, and the number sold from the depots was 13,809 against 33,457. 1,97,518 bamboos were sold in the forests against 1,84,646 in the previous year. The total amount realized was Rs. 1,854 against Rs. 2,873 in the year 1884—85. The reduction in the price of bamboos from Rs. 15 to Rs. 7—8—0 per thousand, which was made with the object of securing larger sales, has not had the desired result. Although the quantity disposed of in the forests was more than in the year 1884-85, the quantity sold in depots was considerably less, giving a net decrease in quantity sold in both forests and depots of 6,776. One explanation of the small quantity sold in depots seems to be that the stock available there was comparatively small. The price has been raised again to Rs. 10 and 15 with certain inducements to purchasers of large quantities at a time. In the 68th paragraph of the report the number of bamboos brought to depots is said to be 14,049, which is apparently an error for 14.116.

17. The following statement exhibits the quantities of sandalwood collected and sold during the past five years with the revenue realized.

Year.	Quantity brought to depots in tons.	No. of tons sold.	Amount realized.	Average rate per ton.
1881—82	126¾	60¾	14,059	231
1882—83	117½	192¼	77,407	403
1883—84	74¼	36¼	10,908	301
1884—85	72¼	118¾	35,650	300
1885—86	80½	118½	27,954	236

No explanation is given of the fall in price, which is all the more remarkable owing to the circumstance that the quantity sold in 1884—85 included 28½ tons of inferior wood, whereas in the year under review the quantity of such wood was only 3 tons. The balance in stock at the end of the year was only 8 tons.

18. The financial results are :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
1884—85	1,13,233	76,952	36,281
1885—86	89,386	65,690	23,696

The receipts fell short of the estimate by Rs. 21,614, and the causes are explained in the 80th paragraph of the report; the expenditure also was less owing to the orders received to reduce expenditure, and to greater economy in planting operations.

E. A. FRASER,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Coorg.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN COORG,

FOR

1885—86.

INTRODUCTION.

The Coorg Forest Division has been under my charge during the year.

2. An alteration in the mode of corresponding has been made. All references for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, who holds in his own hands the powers of Conservator of Forests, now go through the Commissioner of Coorg. The change has some advantages in that the Commissioner is kept acquainted with what goes on, at the same time many references that do not interest him pass through his hands, and the extra delay and labour in copying is considerable.

The revenue administration and the interests of the ryots &c. are so intimately concerned in the working of the Forest Department that the rule recently made is a very beneficial and indeed an essential one. I am not aware what extra labour in copying has been involved.

T. G. CLARKE.

CHAPTER I.

AREAS AND BOUNDARIES.

3. One small addition was made to the Reserves of 450 acres on the North East side of the Attoor Forest, to which forest it is attached.

4. Two small errors were discovered in the areas of two forests aggregating 73 acres, of which 58 acres were deducted, and 15 added. The total area as shown in Form No. 49 is 239 square miles.

5. The marking off of the boundaries with large stones was not proceeded with as orders were received to reduce expenditure, but a contract has since been given for 500 slabs to be ready by the 1st December, and will be put up in the dry weather.

6. The demarcation lines were cleared, with the exception of the Ghaut Forest line. 250 miles of lines were cleared at a cost of Rs. 1,011—15—9.

7. The question of gazetting the Ghaut Forests was mooted. It was urged that it is advisable to do so, to bring them under the Forest Rules, and strengthen the hands of the Forest Department in refusing applications for land within them. There has been some discussion between the Forest Department and the Commissioner in regard to this point. The latter contending that applications for land for cultivation within the demarcation line of the Ghaut Forests should be treated similarly to other applications. The former points out that applications within the line should be refused from the mere fact of their being within it; otherwise there would be no use in the line which was made after mature consideration, and under the order of the Government of India to protect the remaining forest land on the slopes of the Ghauts. The question is still under reference.

My contention was not of the character here described. The correspondence arose out of an application to take up anew a surveyed coffee estate of 22 acres which had been relinquished a few years ago, and which had since been included in the demarcation of the Ghaut Forests carried out by the Forest Department. The demarcation line was drawn so as to embrace many private properties, and this being a surveyed estate I saw no reason for shutting it out from cultivation unless good reasons could be shown. I have nowhere expressed myself in favor of allowing new settlements within the line generally.

T. G. CLARKE.

CHAPTER II.

Surveys, Working Plans, and Annual Plans of Operations.

8. *Surveys.*—Sanction was obtained to survey the alterations in the Ghaut Forest line and revise some of the work which had been sent back by the Madras Survey Office, but Mr. Morrell who was to do the work was not able to undertake it till too late in the season owing to his being kept by his work on the tramway trace from Nalkeri to Hunsur.

9. The survey and levelling of the tramway trace was completed and inspected by Colonel Burton R. E.

Working Plans.

10. Valuation Surveys were made in Nalkeri and Hutgutnad by Mr. Muttannah assisted by two Mutsaddies as also in Yedevanad and Dubare. The areas on which enumerations and measurements were taken are as follows :—

Name of Forest.	Area of forest.	Area valued.	Percentage of forest.
Nalkeri	25,342	1292·66	5·18
Hutgut	27,520	847·85	3·03
Yedevanad	6,887	266·85	3·85
Dubare	11,363	349·15	3.07

11. The Nalkeri and Hutgut 204 trees, that were felled and logged, were measured to find the relation between the true marketable contents of the tree and the contents of the ideal cylinder formed of the area of section at 5′ from the ground multiplied by the height. Ring countings were made on 69 teak stumps. From the average of these, the rate of growth has been calculated roughly for the whole forest.

12. Nalkeri and Hutgut have been divided into compartments of similar growth and mapped. The details of the working plan are now being made out.

13. The plan of operations for the year was worked up to and somewhat exceeded as will be seen from the statement given below.

Name of Forest.	Provision.			Actuals.		
	No. of Trees	No. of Logs.	Cubic feet.	No. of Trees.	No. of Logs.	Cubic feet.
Anekadu	60	100	2,000	6	10	323
Attoor	60	100	2,000	66	105	2,452
Yedevanad	300	500	10,000	565	671	17,359
Malambi	70	100	2,000	59	68	1,396
Nidta	100	150	3,000	185	226	2,115
Dubare Silpi	100	150	3,000	80	122	1,011
Maldare Baswanalli	100	150	3,000	129	167	3,494
Mawkal	50	80	1,600	122	164	3,202
Arkeri Katebetta	50	100	2,500	25	33	689
Hutgut	350	650	15,700	106	202	6,497
Nalkeri Dodhalla	500	800	20,000	546	1,493	29,018

The annual Working Plan laid down the work and expenditure for each plantation, and the Rangers had orders to keep within those limits. On the whole they were kept to, with the exception of Kootompole, where the estimate was not spent owing to circumstances which will be explained. The annual Working Plan is very useful in making work more methodical.

CHAPTER III.

(1.) *Establishment.*

14. No alteration was made in the strength of the permanent establishment. The temporary establishment also remained the same with the exception of the appointment of a European Superintendent for the Kootompole forests and plantations, for three years.

(2.) *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Law.*

15. The general protection of the Reserves was satisfactory. Very few cases of illicit felling or damage to stock occurred.

The number of prosecutions for breaches of Forest Law was 22. They were all petty cases of theft, trespass, mischief, &c.

(3). *Forest Fires.*

16. The largest fires occurred in the Southern Forests, especially in East Hutgut and Arkeri. They again for the most part took place, as last year, in the end of February. The fires crossed over from the Mysore forests over the boundary line which could not have been properly burnt.

The Ranger was unfortunately ill, and not able to look after the Foresters, and he could not be replaced at the time. The Sub-Assistant Conservator was also on the sick list, and the Deputy Conservator on tour with the Chief Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer. The first large fire in Hutgut occurred on the 23rd February, the day after the Deputy Conservator had left that forest with the Superintending Engineer. After breaking over the boundary line, it must have burnt 3 or 4 days. The Forester could easily have put it out, had he had coolies. The real fact of the matter appears to be that this Forester has been cheating his coolies, and now they will not come to work for him, so that not only his line work had been done in a slovenly manner, but when the fire started he had no coolies to put it out with. He then tried to put the blame on the Nalkeri Forester, by asserting that his people in burning the line dividing the two forests had let out the fire into the Hutgut forest, and neither put it out nor informed him. But this was proved to be false on subsequent enquiry.

This Forester was suspended during enquiry, and will now be dismissed.

17. At the same time as the large fire in Hutgut, there was another in South Arkeri, and two in Nalkeri forest. Both came from Mysore, and were preventible, had the lines been properly burnt. In South Arkeri the work was superintended by a Mutsaddi under the orders of the Hutgut Forester. This Mutsaddi appears to have been absent from the forest when the fire occurred, and no attempt was made to put it out. He was dismissed at once. The fires in Nalkeri were not very extensive, about 2,282 acres in all. They would have been prevented had the lines been burnt, but they were immediately caused by the strange proceedings of the Forester in charge of the adjoining Wynaad forest.

The Wynaad Forest Department had scraped a broad line between their forest and the Coorg and Mysore forest, and had cleared a line about 100 feet inside. This was capital work, but it was spoilt by the manner in which fire was applied. This was done from the inner line only, so that the fire rushed across with so much force as to leap over the scraped boundary line into the Coorg and Mysore forest adjoining. By this means one bit of Nalkeri adjoining the Wynaad forest was fired directly, and another by fire spreading from the Mysore forest which had been lighted in a similar manner.

The Nalkeri Forester was reproved, and fined, for not having his line burnt sooner, but as he promptly extinguished the fires, and no new fires occurred subsequently, he has not been much to blame.

18. Subsequent fires were numerous in Hutgutnad both west and east, and were reported to be the work of incendiaries, but there is no evidence to prove it against any particular persons, although it is known there are evil disposed persons

living on the borders of the forest who are in bad terms with the Forest Department, who are likely to revenge themselves in this easy sort of way.

19. The other forests in South Coorg escaped with a few small fires.

20. In North Coorg a few fires occurred in South Anekadu, caused by careless burning of the lines. The Forester was fined. In Yedevanad there were four fires that burnt altogether about 600 acres. They were also caused by careless burning. The Mutsaddi in charge was deceitful about them, and was suspended for one month in consequence.

In Ganagoor a small fire occurred from the same cause. The Forester was fined.

21. A list of the fires reported giving the acreage and their cause is appended. On the whole the year has been the most unfortunate since 1881—82. But it may be mentioned that outside the reserve hardly any private Jungle escaped; in fact the whole country was apparently in a blaze at times. Allowance should be made for the illness of the Sub-Assistant Conservator and both Rangers, throwing the inspection duty entirely on the Deputy Conservator, who was otherwise engaged.

LIST OF FIRES AND THEIR CAUSES.

Name of Forests.	Areas.	Total.	Causes reported.	Remarks by Deputy Conservator.
Dribare Dodakal Saggoo...	23	23	Ranger reports that somebody had set fire at Doddakal Saggoo and that he himself had put out, and left the Forester to watch it.	
Anekadu Bactan Cote ...	36		Forester reports that some Shikarees had lighted a fire in the night, and had gone away leaving it unquenched.	
Soole Cote Swamp ...	51		Forester reports that some people passing on the Vallnoor Tegattoor foot path that runs through this swamp, lighted the fire.	
Kallagatta ...	190		Forester reports that some unknown person set fire.	
Chinnoor Kere ...	45		Do do do	
Sunnakal Manti ...	58		Do do do	
Kalloor Betta ...	23		Do do do	
		403		
Devammachi ...	58	58	South Coorg Ranger reports that when burning the Beemanare fire line, a bamboo clump took fire, and on account of high wind became unmanageable.	
Sandal Koti ...	12	12	North Coorg Ranger reports that fire broke out when burning the Gangwara plantation new clearing.	
Nalkery Padusarigadde...	599		South Coorg Ranger reports that some unknown people set fire.	
Murkal Sulibale ... Hunse katte ... Poojekal ...	126 125 1,432	2,282	Ranger reports that fire came in from Wynaad Forests and burnt Murkal and part of Sulibale, and fire from Mysore burnt Poojekal and Hunsikatte. Some of the Wynaad guards are taken, he was told, by other guards to Mysore for enquiry.	This was the Deputy Conservator's conclusion too.

Name of Forests.	Areas.	Total.	Causes reported.	Remarks by Deputy Conservator.
Hutgut Sujulu Bandé ...	329		Ranger reports that some people set fire.	
Irumani Titto ...	33		Ranger forwards Forester's report stating that these fires occurred one after another.	
Kantoor Tittoo ...	325			
Irumani Plantation and Jungle.	2			
Devaragadde Tittoo ...	40		Before one fire was put out by the Forester, another fire appears at a short distance off, and before this was put another broke out, and so on: therefore Forester suspects a person who has a grudge against him.	
Paladallada Tittoo ...	28			
Kallalla Tittoo ...	3,289		Ranger reports that on enquiry the Forester admits that these fires broke out when burning the Kolongeri bandy road fire line.	These fires crossed over from the Mysore forest over the boundary line which could not have been properly burnt; it must have burnt 3 or 4 days. The Forester could easily have put it out had he had coolies.
Hunsekatti ...	1,135			
Bochme Tittoo ...	1,111			
Polli kola ...	230	6,522		
Arkere				
Katibetta ...	2,699		No report was received from the Forester.	Burnt by fire from the Mysore forests, the boundary line not being properly burnt.
Ganagoor Uruguppe ..	3			
Janamia katte ...	51			
Mallipatna ...	15			
Kembare Tittoo ...	23			
Majjegehallada Jallada Tittoo ...	67	2,858		

22. Out of 127,552 acres attempted to protect 114,794 acres were protected or 89·97 per cent.

23. The cost of protection was Rs. 2,686 or 15—0—1 per square mile or 4½ pies per acre, as against Rs. 18—0—0 per square mile, or 5¼ pies per acre last year.

24. As mentioned in last year's report, 349 square miles of Ghaut Forests are naturally protected from fire, being evergreen, although they are yearly attacked on their edges by the grass hills, by the grass fires and suffer to some extent not well known. Small Sholahs are seen gradually disappearing, and it is probable that the mischief done by these annually recurring fires is considerable, as will be noted further on. The forests are to be put more directly under the Forest Department in future, and when there is the necessary establishment, something may be done to watch the effects of these fires, and to put a stop to them. With reference to para 6 of the Chief Commissioner's review on last year's report it should be noted that the Ghaut forests are mentioned as naturally protected from fire, because they are practically reserved forests although not yet gazetted. *All burnable*, i. e., deciduous Reserves, it is attempted to protect.

(4.) *Grazing and Fencing.*

25. The grazing of the Yelsavirshime forests was leased out, as well as parts of Dubare. The amount obtained for grazing leases was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dubare	25	0	0
Ganagoor and Attoor forests	35	0	0
Amrat Mahal Cattle 4,000 at annas 8	2,000	0	0
Mensadabetta	8	0	0
Kattepura	5	0	0
Gandadagundi	20	0	0
Holageri Sandal Plantation	13	0	0
Nursery beds	9	8	0
Bakka plantation	10	0	0
Hurlikal	3	0	0
Herikere	6	0	0
Fine recovered from Kadubaswiah for grazing in Anekadu forest	32	8	0
Abboor Hadlu	20	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,187	0	0

26. A proposal to appoint a Settlement Officer to settle claims of ryots to grazing in the Reserves was made by the Deputy Conservator, but the Chief Commissioner thought that this could not be done until the new Forest Law is introduced, as there is no authority to constitute a Settlement Court. This is to be regretted as such claims, when unsettled, are liable to increase, and in fact are increasing visibly. That is, more cattle are being sent to the forests than formerly.

27. As an instance of this, a number of cattle were sent to the South Anekadu forest by certain ryots in Nalknad. They were warned to leave, but asserted their right. They were eventually induced to depart on a threat of prosecution for trespass.

Another instance—certain coffee Planters collected ryot's cattle and grazed them systematically in the Reserves with some of their own, herding them and using the manure. This was stopped, it being contended that although the ryots might have a right to graze their cattle in the forest for their own benefit, it was creating a new right for the planters to use this right for their benefit. As a matter of fact the right was completely changed by this alteration in using it. For where as before the ryots kept their cattle for the greater part of the year on their *bane* lands, and when the paddy is cut, on their fields, and at other times sent them into the Reserves in small batches, by the new plan the cattle were entirely fed in the Reserves and driven in in large herds.

Besides cattle from distant villages that had never been grazed by the ryots in the Reserves, were collected by the planters and sent in with the rest.

28. The Planters by their Association, subsequently claimed equal rights with the ryots in the matter of grazing cattle in the Reserves. Of course as the only basis for the ryots' right is prescriptive, it is quite out of the question that such right should be conceded to Planters. Other instances might be quoted to show how dangerous it is to the Forests not to settle grazing rights.

29. The number of Amrut Mahal cattle that grazed in the forest was 2,000 The number of public cattle 2,000. Total 4000. For this "paper credit" is taken for Rs. 2,000 at 8 annas a head.

The Chief Commissioner directed the Deputy Conservator to mention the number of such cattle in his Annual Report, and added that the claim to treat the amount that *might be* realized if fees were levied, as a paper credit, could be submitted. No final orders have been passed however, and from reference to Statement No, 59, it appears that credit has not been taken by book transfer to the above sum of Rs. 2,000. T. G. CLARKE

(5.) *Natural Reproduction.*

30. The seeding of teak was again poor in the Southern forests, but abundant in the northern. There is nothing new to observe as regards natural reproduction of teak. Generally it may be said to be poor throughout the forest, but on the other hand the plant is so hardy, once established, that nearly every plant produces a tree. Then the reproduction certainly appears smaller than it really is, because in the dry weather when the jungle is thin enough to see young plants, teak plants, having no leaves, are difficult to see.

31. The small bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) continued to seed and die out in the hilly tracts on the east, but not on such large areas as the year before.

It was intended to sow with teak a bit of land in which the bamboo had died out the previous year, but it was found the culms were still nearly all standing, and they would not burn, so the idea was abandoned for the year, and will be carried out in the current year when it is expected the stems will have rotted sufficiently to fall and burn readily.

(6.) *Artificial Reproduction.*

32. The area newly planted with teak was 40 acres and with sandal 20 acres. One plantation was found 7 acres short on being surveyed. The total area now planted is 1,002 acres.

Teak	596 acres.
Sandal	321 acres.
Fuel	85 acres.

33. *Teak.*—The 45 acre clearing at Kootompole was not completely stocked owing to a failure of a portion of the seed to germinate in the nurseries. Thus only 30 acres were planted and added to stock.

34. The caterpillars again attacked this plantation, but were mostly cleared off by a lucky invasion of crows. Birds are becoming much numerous then they used to be before so much land was cleared there, and it is hoped there will not be much to fear from caterpillars in the future.

35. The plan of having a European Superintendent at Kootompole has succeeded well. Although the acreage treated was so small that the incidence of superintendence was considerable, the cost per acre of both old and new work was considerably less than that done by the contractor, and compares favourably with the cost of work done by native foresters, although the superintendence in the latter case is not charged to the work.

36. A new clearing of 50 acres was made during the dry weather, and is now ready for planting together with 15 acres felled last year and 5 of old land, altogether 70 acres, for which good nurseries have been made.

37. About 10 acres were planted with teak in the Anekadu, on land which had been cleared of inferior species in supplying fuel to the Fraserpet Distillery. It is intended to treat 10 acres more in a similar manner in the current year, for which a nursery has been made.

No other clearings have been made for teak during the year.

38. The cost for work in teak plantations was for new work Rs. 27 per acre, for old work Rs. 5 per acre.

The work was done more methodically and therefore more economically than in former years.

The cost per acre of teak plantation has been Rs. 106—5—5 up to date.

Sandal Plantations.

39. The new clearings mentioned as having been made in para 40 of last year's report at Gangawara, Tittimatti and Maldare were stocked.

40. The old plantations were supplied where there were vacancies, weeded, and the shade trimmed. Shade was introduced in some of the older bits which are bare of it, all shade having been too effectually weeded out before it was known to be beneficial. The later bits where shade was left and encouraged are already outstripping the older bits which are without shade. Having got the parts already stocked well in hand, it is intended to make larger clearings in the current year up to 50 acres in extent for planting in 1887—88.

41. Clearings have been made at Gangawara 7 acres, Herikere 10 acres Maldare 2 acres, and Tittimatti 8 acres, total 27 acres. On the other hand, 6 acres formerly stocked with sandal in Dubare, which is continually cropped down by deer, is to be stocked with teak.

42. The Plantation at Tittimatti called Bambukadu, is on the site of a worn out coffee plantation. The land is covered with lantana, which is cut and burnt and sown with sandal, and doll seed in lines at 8′ apart, the lantana roots being pulled out in the lines. The lantana soon springs up again between the lines, and is kept in hedges to shade the sandal plants. This plan gives promise of being successful, and it is hoped thus to turn an otherwise useless piece of land into a flourishing plantation. The area of the piece is 160 acres, which it is intended to stock at the rate of from 10 to 20 acres a year. It is very conveniently situated within 100 yards of the Forester's house.

43. To keep deer out of the sandal plantations situated in the forest which suffer terribly from their ravages, watchmen were kept to sit up at night with guns, scare crows were put up, but to little purpose. This year ditches 4′ deep and 4′ wide, with the earth thrown up to form a well on the inside, are to be made. On the top of the wall rose, aloe, or lantana hedges will be planted. This will be costly,

but well worth the expense if successful in keeping out the deer. Being more or less an experiment, it is only to be carried out in four plantations to begin with.

44. There has been a general improvement in the sandal plantations during the year. By strictly keeping in view the works to be carried out and tabulating the expenditure, the latter has been kept within the limits laid down in the Working Plan. The average cost for new work was Rs. 18—2—0 per acre, and for old Rs. 4—13—6, which compare favourably with the averages for last year, namely Rs. 26—3—3, and Rs. 15—14—1 respectively.

Cutting of Creepers and Forest Weedings.

45 More attention was given to these works, which were carried out simultaneously. The latter operation is principally done with a view to free teak from the mass of soft woods that overshadow it and prevent its growth. Still, owing to want of time and labour, not so much of this important work is done as could be wished.

The following areas were treated :—

Nalkeri Ammale Block	.. .. ..	94 acres.
Dodhalla ,,	.. .. ..	13 ,,
Hutgut Kalhalla ,,	.. .. ..	10 ,,
Murkal ,,	.. .. ..	20 ,,
Mawkal Balumani ,,	.. .. ..	10 ,,
Devammachi Baswanalli Block	.. .. ..	70 ,,
Anekadu Mavinhalla ,,	.. .. ..	50 ,,
		267

(8.) *Experiments and Exotics.*

46. The Ceara plants continue to do well at Kootompole. The largest one which was 10 inches in diameter was blown down by the wind. In the "Bamboo" (south-east coffee district of Coorg) these plants now reproduce themselves freely from seed. Doubtless they will do the same at Kootompole when the trees are older.

47. The Cocoa plants at Kootompole that are shaded and near water continue to grow fairly well, but do not give sufficient promise to make it worth while to extend their cultivation.

48. The Liberian coffee planted by the late Mr. Tod at Kootompole is not a success, only a few plants near water are making growth and bearing. It would have done better had shade been encouraged. But it seems clear that it is not the climate for it. The drought is too long, year after year plants continue to die out. Even in Ceylon however with more frequent rain, it is believed it does not pay.

49. A few pepper cuttings were planted at Kootompole, but they mostly languished and died in the dry weather.

50. In the Mercara fuel plantation, the Cinchona in secluded bits are growing slowly. It is not intended to extend the cultivation. The *condaminea* may be said to be a failure, only a few plants survive, and do not grow well. The *succerubra* and ledgers do fairly well. Of the latter 740 plants were put out.

The following plants are ready to be put out in the current year :—

Silver oaks	.. 8,000	Small plants	.. 1,500
Sampige	.. 300	In seed bed	.. 1,500
Nili	.. 2,200	Robusta	.. 120
Cinchona ledger.		Succerubra	.. 400
Large plants	.. 880		

besides young plants of the seed forwarded last year.

51. The java figs and kigelia pinuata plants are doing pretty well, but the monsoon is rather too heavy for them. It makes them die back partially. The syncarpia plants did not survive transplanting, they do not seem fitted to the climate.

52. Of the following seeds forwarded by the Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, with his letter No. 853, dated Simla the 16th October 1885.

1 Acacia senlis.
2 Alyxia buxifolia.
3 Aster persoonoides.
4 Atriplex halimoides.
5 Atriplex nummularium.
6 Billardiera longifolia.
7 Bursaria spinosa.
8 Castilloa elastica.
9 Clianthus pumicens
10 Cordyline Australis.
11 Cordyline nutans.
12 Diplarrhenia moraea.
13 Drimys aromatica.
14 Eucalyptus amygdalina.
15 Eucalyptus melliodora.
16 Eucalyptus obliqua.
17 Eucalyptus polyanthemos.
18 Euchlaena luxurians.
19 Grevillea robusta.
20 Hardenbergia lindleyana.
21 Metrosideros tomentosus.
22 Pittosporum crassifolium.
23 " Engenoides.
24 " Macrocarpum.
25 " Pillyracoides.
26 " Ralphi.
27 " Tenuifolium.
28 Sollya heterophylla.

Only 5 germinated, namely:—

1 Acacia senlis.
2 Eucalyptus amygdalina.
3 Eucalyptus melliodora.
4 Eucalyptus obliqua.
5 Eucalyptus polyanthemos.

Silos.

53. One of the silos made last year in the Mercara fuel plantation was enlarged, and made circular 14½ feet in diameter by 8′ deep, and roofed with thatch. It was filled with the common coarse grass growing on the hill side, the filling lasted from the 14th October to the 30th. The pit was filled up to 3 feet above the ground, and about 3 feet of earth loaded on to.

It was opened on the 28th March, i. e., 5 months after being closed. The silage turned out very good, and bullocks eat it freely.

The weight of the silage was only 18 lbs. to the cubic foot, and as half a foot all round the pit was mouldy, only 36 cart loads were obtained, which were sold at Rs. 1—4—0 a cart load to cover the cost, which was Rs. 44. The cost may seem high when compared with silos made elsewhere, but this is on account of the high rate of labour, and its inferior quality. A cart load of 24 maunds (28 lbs. each) fed three pairs of bullocks for 4 days, or 12 pairs of bullocks for one day. To feed them on paddy straw in Mercara would take 144 bundles at Rs. 2 per hundred, say Rs. 2—15—0, so that the ensilage cost less than half the price of straw.

54. Two silos that had been made in 1884 were also opened, and in spite of passing through the monsoon without a roof, a core of good silage was still found.

55. Two silos were made, one in Gandadagundi plantation at Frasorpet, and one in the Herikere sandal plantation. But the grass put in was too dry, and did not ferment properly. In fact it came out much in the same state as put in. This was explained to the Foresters in charge, and doubtless this year successful silos will be made in these places.

(9.) *Rain-fall.*

56. A list of the rain-fall at Forest Stations is appended.

Months.	Gangawara.	Fraserpet.	Maldare.	Dubare.	Tittimatti.	Karmad.	Nalkeri.	Kootompole.
April 1885	2·0	·10	...	...	·55	·90	1·35	56·59
May "	4·60	3·88	1·95	3·80	3·65	3·65	1·50	
June "	8·55	6·9	13·55	13·60	12·70	11·50	10·85	
July "	7·85	3·3	9·15	8·80	8·95	11·50	11·20	55·30
August "	7·20	3·50	8·30	6·90	7·95	11·35	10·10	43·19
September "	2·50	...	2·5	...	3·80	2·75	2·95	9·10
October "	5·85	...	1·85	1·30	2·15	1·15	·95	29·34
November "	·5	...	...	...	·10	·25	·45	
December "	1·80	1·99	5 35	3	1·20	4·45	·95	
January 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·35
February "	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
March "	...	·22	...	...	1	·30	·95	·35
Total.....	40·40	18·81	42·20	37·40	42·05	47·80	41·25	194·22

(10) *Communications and Buildings.*

57. The only new work undertaken was a road from the 10th mile on the Mercara-Fraserpet road to Meenucolly about 2 miles at a cost of Rs. 67—8—0. This was made to bring out firewood for Mercara. As expenditure had to be kept down, and there was no immediate necessity for extension, other schemes were allowed to stand over.

The Nagarahole-Hunsur road was not commenced, because the survey and levelling of the trace was not finished.

58. Colonel Burton, when officiating as Superintending Engineer, went over the Tittimatti-Nittoor road mentioned in para 50 of last year's report. It is believed he thought it should be taken over by the Local Funds, and put in repair. It is odd that so little should be done for the Kiggatnad Taluk in opening up communications.

The line is of very secondary importance to others, which though constructed, cannot be properly maintained for want of funds. T. G. CLARKE.

59. The amount spent on repairs to roads by the department was Rs. 211-6-0, which on 80 miles of forest road is about Rs. 2—10—0 per mile. This includes Rs. 25, for making a timber bridge over a Nallah on the Tittimatti-Maldare road. The balance was spent in clearing jungle of the roads after the monsoon.

60. *Buildings.*—Rs. 350 were spent on doors and windows for the forest lodges. This was a real need, and will make them much more comfortable. Sanction has recently been obtained to get a little furniture for them, which is being made.

61. The Kootompole bungalow has progressed and is now sufficiently near completion to be habitable. It consists of two rooms each 16'× 16' and 8' verandah all round, the corners of the back verandah being occupied by a bath room and store room.

62. Old buildings were thatched and repaired. The expenditure was distributed as follows:—

Names.	Amount.		
Maldare ...	19	2	8
Hutgut Murkal	300	12	0
Aramanebane	187	10	8
Nalkeri ...	127	6	8
Dubare ...	42	8	0
Gangwara ...	16	7	0
Kootompole...	599	3	3
Yelsavirshime	128	14	0
Fraserpet (Bullock shed)	22	0	0
Tittimatti ...	9	4	0
Anekadu Yareolly	14	8	0
Arakalgodu Depot	45	12	0
Ramaswamy Kanve Lodge	33	7	0
Arkery Forester's Cutcherry	11	5	4
Triumph stone ...	64	0	0
Total.....	1,622	4	7

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

(1) *Departmental Felling.*

63. The number of trees felled was 1,889 which yielded 2,765 logs, also 125 sleepers and 349 planks aggregating 67,556 cubic feet.

64. The amount of timber removed to depot was 1,545 logs, 125 sleepers and 349 planks, measuring 43,089 cubic feet leaving 3,242 logs measuring 64,348 cubic feet in the jungle counting stock of former years.

65. The following statement is made out to show at a glance the localities and areas in which fellings took place, the number of trees felled, and the logs they produced, the stock in the forest at the beginning of the year, the removals, and the stock at the end of the year. Some of this information is given in Statement Nos. 53 and 54, but not all. The balance left in the forest, which it is useful to leave on record, and the area felled over, are not mentioned in them.

Name of Forest and locality.	Description of wood.	Balance of Stock.		Area of felling.	Quantity felled during the year.			Total.		Quantity removed.		Balance remaining in jungle.		REMARKS.
		No. of Logs.	C. ft.		No. of Trees.	No. of Logs.	C. ft.	No. of Logs.	C. ft.	No. of Logs.	C. ft.	No. of Logs.	C. ft.	
Nalkeri Forest Dodballa.	Teak ...	172	3,234	...	446	806	20,718	978	23,952	480	14,259	498	9,693	
	Honne ...	...	...	...	60	108	2,248	108	2,248	...	...	108	2,248	
	Other wood ...	64	1,734	400	28	49	1,399	113	3,133	46	1,143	67	1,990	
	" poles ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	
	Teak sawn logs ...	...	...	...	...	34	1,548	34	1,548	34	1,548	...	...	
	" Sleepers ...	...	...	...	12	125	528	125	528	125	528	...	...	
	" Planks ...	...	...	...	...	349	2,577	349	2,577	349	2,577	...	...	
	" Slabs ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	..	...	
	Total.....	296	4,968	400	546	1,493	29,018	1,789	33,986	1,116	20,055	673	13,931	
Mattigodu Arkery.	Teak ...	95	2,062	...	3	3	58	98	2,120	32	914	66	1,206	
	Honne ...	173	4,359	40	8	10	271	183	4,630	52	1,131	127	1,083	Burnt in forest 71—3899.
	Other wood ...	150	3,040	...	14	20	360	170	3,400	101	4,451	73	1,365	
	Total.....	418	9,461	40	25	33	689	451	10,150	185	6,496	266	3,654	
Titlimatti Mawkal.	Teak ...	150	2,944	...	20	26	494	176	3,438	25	523	151	2,915	
	Honne ...	93	1,610	...	66	86	1,709	179	3,319	48	1,114	131	2,205	
	Other wood ...	212	3,543	100	36	52	999	264	4,542	33	719	231	3,823	
	" Poles ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	...	
	Total.....	493	8,097	100	122	164	3,202	657	11,299	106	2,356	551	8,943	
Kesavenkere.	Teak ...	8	107	...	...	...	...	8	107	...	...	8	107	
	Honne ...	34	756	...	...	...	...	34	756	...	...	34	756	
	Other wood. poles...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	
		50	863	...	...	...	...	50	863	...	...	50	863	

Name of Forest and locality.	Description of wood.	Balance of stock.		Area of felling.	Quantity felled during the year.			Total		Quantity removed.		Balance remaining in jungle.		REMARKS.
		No. of Logs.	C. ft.		No. of Trees.	No. of Logs.	C. ft.	No. of Logs.	C. ft.	No. of Logs.	C. ft.	No. of Logs.	C. ft.	
Hutgut.	Teak ...	43	1,405		67	138	4,711	181	6,116	140	4,386	41	1,730	
	Honne ...	14	377	100	...	...	...	9	339	...	..	9	339	
	Other wood ...	1	23		39	64	1,786	70	1,847	12	247	58	1,600	
	" poles ...	148	...		...	...	...	148	...	146	...	2	...	Sold from forest 146
		206	1,805	100	106	202	6,497	408	8,302	298	4,633	110	3,669	
Maldare.	Teak ...	9	188		1	1	8	10	196	3	42	7	154	
	Honne ...	45	1,322		88	109	2,288	154	3,610	81	1,872	73	1,738	Sold from forest 12—300.
	Other wood ...	23	578	120	40	57	1,198	80	1,776	2	44	78	1,732	
	Teak poles ...	116	...		...	...	...	116	...	116	...	...	...	Sold from forest.
	Other wood poles ..	1	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
		194	2,088	120	129	167	3,494	361	5,582	202	1,958	159	3,624	
Dubare.	Teak ...	94	1,384		49	76	237	170	1,621	85	397	85	1,224	
	Honne ...	153	3,270		26	38	748	191	4,018	29	665	162	3,353	Sold from forest 20—495.
	Other wood ...	90	2,199	60	5	8	26	98	2,225	10	176	88	2,049	
	Teak poles ...	19	...		...	...	...	19	..	...	...	19	...	
	Other wood poles ...	179	...		...	...	...	179	...	179	...	...	...	Sold from forest 162.
		535	6,853	60	80	122	1,011	657	7,864	303	1,238	354	6,626	
Anekadu.	Teak ..	27	388	15	5	8	279	35	667	..	...	35	667	
	Honne ...	40	500		1	2	44	42	544	7	164	35	380	
	Other wood ...	5	301		...	...	...	5	301	...	...	5	301	
	Teak poles ...	97	...		...	...	...	97	...	97	...	..	...	20 sent to depot, and the remainder sold from forest.
	Other wood poles ...	738	...		...	...	...	738	...	738	...	...	...	Sold from forest.
		907	1,189	15	6	10	323	917	1,512	842	164	75	1,348	

Attoor.	Teak ...	93	817	...	32	57	1,330	150	2,147	38	699	112	1,448	
	Other wood ...	...	...	100	34	48	1,122	48	1,122	17	355	31	767	
	Teak poles ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	Sold from forest.
	Firewood ..	49	...	...	...	883	...	932	...	932	...	...	...	
		158	817	100	66	988	2,452	1,146	3,269	1,003	1,054	143	2,215	
Yedevanad.	Teak ...	18	710	400	54	72	2,189	90	2,899	22	880	68	2,019	
	Honne ...	127	3,335	...	183	228	5,727	355	9,062	82	2,362	273	6,700	
	Other wood ...	49	971	...	328	371	9,443	420	10,414	214	5,518	206	4,896	
	„ poles ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	
		198	5,016	400	565	671	17,359	869	22,375	318	8,760	551	13,615	
Gadinad.	Teak ...	6	142	...	...	...	...	6	142	...	...	6	142	
	Other wood ...	48	1,367	...	...	...	...	48	1,367	...	...	48	1,367	
		54	1,509	...	...	...	...	54	1,509	...	...	54	1,509	
Jaincal.	Teak ...	...	...	50	185	226	2,115	226	2,115	...	...	226	2,115	
	Honne ...	1	29	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	1	29	
	Other wood ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	7	
		2	36	50	185	226	2,115	228	2,151	...	...	228	2,151	
Yelusavirshime.	Honne ...	33	713	60	29	31	724	64	1,437	13	250	51	1,187	
	Other wood ...	54	1,160	...	30	37	672	91	1,832	42	819	49	1,013	
		87	1,873	60	59	68	1,396	155	3,269	55	1,069	100	2,200	
	Grand total...	3,598	44,575	1,445	1,889	4,144	67,556	7,742	112,131	4,428	47,783	3,314	64,348	
							ABSTRACT.							
	Teak ...	715	13,381	...	862	1,413	32,139	2,128	45,520	825	22,100	1,303	23,420	
	Honne ...	713	16,271	...	461	607	13,721	1,320	29,992	312	7,558	1,004	20,018	
	Other wood ...	697	14,923	...	554	711	17,043	1,408	31,966	477	13,472	935	20,910	
	Teak poles ...	248	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	229	...	19	...	
	Other wood poles ...	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	..	1,123	...	53	...	
	Teak sawn logs ...	...	...	...		34	1,548	34	1,548	34	1,548	...	...	
	„ sleepers ...	...	...	...	12	125	528	125	528	125	528	...	...	
	„ planks ...	...	...	...		349	2,577	349	2,577	349	2,577	...	...	
	„ slabs ...	...	..	...		22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	
	Firewood ...	49	...	...		883	...	932	...	932	...	...	...	
	Total.....	3,598	44,575	1,445	1,889	4,144	67,556	7,742	112,131	4,428	47,783	3,314	64,348	

66. All trees were selected and marked with a stamp by the Divisional Officer, his Assistant, or the Ranger. The felling men are begining to understand that they must not fell other than marked trees, and to respect the rule.

67. The number of trees of other species felled as compared with teak was as 1,015 trees, 30,764 cubic feet to 874 trees, 36,792 cubic feet not including trees cut for firewood.

68. *Bamboos.*—The numbers of bamboos brought to depots were :—

To Anekadu Bakka Depot	.. ..	7,362
„ Hunsur Depot	.. ..	800
„ Fraserpet Depot	.. ..	5,887
	Total....	14,049

The sales amounted to Rs. 326—1—8.

69. *Fuel.*—The quantity of firewood brought from Anekadu to the Fraserpet Distillery was 932 cart loads from about 466 trees chiefly *conocarpus latifolias*, as compared with 1,530 cart loads last year.

70. *Sandalwood.*—Sandalwood was collected by departmental agency with good results at cheaper rates, and with better selection.

The only drawback was that it was found difficult to cart it in, as the old contractors kept their carts back, and the establishment of government carts had been broken up. For this reason the collection only amounted to 77½ tons. The cost was Rs. 25—6—3 per ton.

71. The collections were principally made up of half rotten trees, of which it took 60 to make up a ton, 4,660 having been required to make up 77 tons, 14 cwts. It has therefore been necessary to modify the forecast made two years ago. By taking the average for the last 3 years, it is found 32½ trees go to the ton. This would give 68½ tons a year for the next 17 years.

72. As two or three petty carting contractors engaged to work at Fraserpet, it was decided to break up the Government cart and bullock establishment. The bullocks were all sold excepting one pair, which was kept to do odd jobs, and carry tents when required. Three carts were also retained in case of any emergency. The bullocks and one cart have been latterly engaged at Kootompole in carrying down grain for the coolies, in bringing straw for thatching lines &c.

(2) *Removal of produce by purchasers from reserved forests.*

73. The quantity of produce removed by purchasers was as follows :—

Name of Forest.	Description.	Quantity. No.	Quantity. C. ft	Remarks.
Kootompole ...	Teak	32	...	
	Poon Irupoo &c.	158	...	
Anekadu ..	Miscellaneous poles	17	...	
Dubare ...	Honne and other wood trees ...	20	...	
	Miscellaneous poles	454	...	
Maldare ...	Honne and other wood trees ...	40	...	
	Miscellaneous poles	72	...	
Titimatti Mawkal ...	Miscellaneous poles	606	...	
	Honne and other wood trees ..	9	...	
Yelsavirshime ...	Honne and other wood trees ...	8	...	
	Miscellaneous poles	134	.	
Satapatee ...	Other wood trees	9	...	
Padinalkrad ...	Other wood trees	21	...	
Siddapoor road side ...	Honne and other wood trees ...	29	...	
Paisaries ...	Other wood trees	5	...	
	Total.....	1,614	...	
	Bamboos	197,518	...	
Anekadu ...	Firewood cart loads	270	...	
Paisaries ...	Firewood and charcoal	2,895	...	
		3,165	...	
	Grand Total.....	202,297	...	

Name of Forest.	Description.	Quantity. No.	Quantity. C. ft.	Remarks.
	Abstract.			
	Teak trees	32	...	
	Poon, Irupoo, Honne &c.	299	...	
	Miscellaneous poles	1,283	...	
	Firewood	3,165	...	
	Bamboos	197,518	...	
	Total.....	202,397	...	

74. The value of the timber thus removed was Rs 2,455—0—0, and bamboos Rs. 1,528—0—0, although 197,518 bamboos were removed as against 184,646 last year, the amount realized was Rs. 1,528—0—0 as against Rs. 2,025. As the reduction in price has not had a great effect on the sales, it has been determined to again enhance the price to Rs. 10 per thousand, in South Coorg Rs. 15, and Rs. 10 in North Coorg, giving an increasing discount for large quantities taken at one time thus :—

These revised rates were sanctioned by Chief Commissioner in Secretary's No. 841 dated 5th May last to have effect from 1st July 1886. T. G. CLARKE.

	Deduction allowed.
5,000 and over	5 per cent.
10,000 „ .. .	10 „
20,000 „	20 „

By this means it is hoped to induce purchasers to take large numbers at a time, and reduce the number of small payments, which give trouble to the Foresters and Treasury Officers.

75. No free grants were made from Reserved Forests during the year.

76. Exports.

Description.	Quantity. Number.	Quantity. Cubic feet.	Amount.		
Teak logs	889	22,253	18,972	4	9
Honne	277	5,888	5,058	7	5
Other wood	655	9,760	3,852	4	4
Sawn teak	20	904	873	3	6
Sleepers	84	465	951	3	0
Planks	92	371			
Slabs	22	...			
Other wood poles	2,183	...	672	7	6
Teak trees	32	...	121	0	0
Poon Irupoo and other trees	200	...	1,200	0	0
Bamboos	204,205	...	1,704	0	8
Honey wax, Segokayee &c.	...	...	1,566	0	0
Total.....	208,659	39,641	34,970	15	2

77. A summary of the yield of the Forests during the year is appended.

I (a).	956 logs=23,087 C. ft. of Teak	...	...	19,556	2	10			
"	482 logs=7,538 " Honne	...	...	5,892	14	8			
"	786 logs=11,139 " Other wood	...	...	4,570	7	0			
"	20 sawn log=904 " Teak	...	...	873	3	6			
"	84 sleepers=465 " " ..	...	...						
"	92 planks=371 " " ...	...	...	951	3	0			
"	22 slabs	...	...						
"	14 teak poles ...	...	...	10	0	0			
"	230 other wood poles	...	...	89	7	6			
							31,943	6	6
I (b)	964 cart loads of firewood	...	...	773	8	0	773	8	0
I (c)	14,049 bamboos ...	...	...	326	1	8	326	1	8
II (a)	32 teak trees ...	...	...	121	0	0			
"	323 poon, irupoo, honne &c. trees	...	...	1,461	5	0			
"	2,857 miscellaneous poles...	...	...	872	9	0	2,454	14	0
II (b)	3,165 cart loads of firewood and charcoal	...	...	938	14	6	938	14	6
II (c)	197,518 bamboos ...	...	...	1,527	11	0	1,527	11	0
II (d)	Grazing and fodder grass ...	...	...	187	0	0			
	4,000 Amrut Mahal cattle at 8 annas ...		...	2,000	0	0			
							2,187	0	0
II (e)	Other minor produce.								
	Tamarind	...	...	82	0	0			
	Hulichaluhudi... ...	...	...	3	0	0			
	Papli chacke	...	...	4	0	0			
	Segekayee	...	...	566	0	0			
	Honni wax, saffron and resin	...	...	660	0	0			
	Alale kayee	...	...	709	0	0			
	Horns of deer	...	...	11	0	0			
	Antawalada kayee ...	...	...	26	0	0			
	Manure &c.	...	...	27	13	0			
							2,088	13	0
III	Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	...	...	8	1	9	8	1	9
			Grand Total Rs.....	...	...	...	42,248	6	5

78. A summary showing the possible yield of the Government deciduous forest is appended, and its approximate net value in the forest. Its value brought to depot would be half as much again. In calculating the yield care has been taken not to exaggerate.

It will be seen that only about 27 per cent of the possible yield was used during the year. But of teak 40·6 per cent of the possibility was cut.

ANNUAL YIELD OF RESERVES.

Name of Forest.	Description of wood.	No. of Trees.	Cubic feet.	Posts.	Bamboos.	REMARKS.
Ganagoor	Honne ...	34	1,200	...	...	
	Beeti ...	18	800	...	...	
	Matti ...	90	2,500	...	...	
	Nandi ...	20	2,500	...	...	
	Bamboos ...	...	...	...	50,000	
Yedovanad	Teak ...	28	1,069	...	...	
	Honne ...	69	2,937	...	...	
	Beeti ...	43	1,865	...	...	
	Matti ...	50	2,000	350	...	
	Other trees ...	75	2,750	...	...	
	Bamboos ...	...	...	...	100,000	
Anekadu	Teak ...	40	1,200	...	...	
	Honne ...	70	3,000	...	...	
	Beeti ...	43	1,865	...	...	
	Matti ...	50	1,600	200	...	
	Other kinds ...	500	10,000	...	...	Principally fuel.
	Bamboos ...	...	...	...	100,000	

Name of Forest.	Description of Wood.	No. of Trees.	Cubic feet.	Posts	Bamboos.	Remarks.
Dubare	Teak ...	115	4,718	...	...	
	Honne ...	194	9,776	...	...	
	Beeti ...	69	4,085	...	...	
	Matti ...	50	2,000	500	...	
	Nandi ...	16	846	...	100,000	
Devammarchi	Honne ...	97	4,000	...	...	
	Beeti ...	34	1,500	...	...	
	Matti ...	50	2,000	300	100,000	
Mawkal	Teak ...	87	3,537	...	...	
	Honne ...	144	7,332	...	...	
	Beeti ...	50	1,800	...	...	
	Matti ...	50	2,000	300	100,000	
	Nandi ...	12	631	...	...	
Arkery	Teak ...	30	1,200	...	...	
	Honne ...	100	4,000	...	...	
	Beeti ...	60	2,500	...	..	
	Nandi ...	20	1,000	...	...	
	Matti ...	50	2,000	300	100,000	
Hutgut	Teak ...	372	19,598	...	..	
	Honne ...	249	14,560	...	...	
	Beeti ...	202	9,368	...	...	
	Matti ...	243	14,580	973	100,000	Poles and Beams.
	Nandi ...	50	2,500	...	...	
Nalkeri	Teak ...	1,176	59,357	...	...	
	Honne ...	285	17,927	...	...	
	Matti ...	150	10,000	1,000	...	Beams and Poles.
	Beeti ...	313	10,000	...	...	
	Nandi ...	50	2,500	...	...	
	Total	5,448	250,601	3,923	750,000	

Abstract of annual yield of Reserves.

Description of Wood.	No. of Trees.	Cubic feet.	Rate.			Amount.		
Teak	1,848	90,679	0	9	0	51,006	15	0
Honne	1,242	64,732	0	5	0	20,228	12	0
Beeti	832	33,783	0	4	0	8,445	12	0
Matti	783	38,680	0	3	0	7,252	8	0
Nandi	168	9,977	0	3	6	2,182	7	6
Other kinds	575	12,750	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
Bamboos	750,000	...	8	0	0	6,000	0	0
Posts &c.	3,923	...	0	12	0	2,942	4	0
			Total Net Rs.....			1,00,058	10	6
			Minor Forest Produce...			1,500	0	0
			Grazing, including Amrut Mahal Cattle...			2,500	0	0
			Total Rs.....			1,04,058	10	6

CHAPTER V.

Financial Results.

79. The Revenue and Expenditure of the year under the three main budget heads were as follows :—

Division.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.		Other Revenue.		Formation, Protection, and Improvement of forest.	Total.	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
Coorg.	61,936	29,599	27,450	5,981	30,110	89,386	65,690

80. The revenue was less than the estimate by Rs. 21,614. The principal decreases were under *timber* Rs. 8,047 owing to the contractor not bringing the required quantity of timber to the Hunsur Depot, and owing to the fall in prices, which was partly due to a general fall, and party to the timber brought in being of inferior quality.

Under *sandalwood* Rs. 9,068 owing to the difficulty experienced in getting the wood carted, adverted to in para 70.

Under *cardamoms* Rs. 3,250 owing to, the Commissioner writes, "to losses sustained by lease holders by the great fall in price of cardamoms and the prevailing indebtedness of the ryots from that and other causes."

Head V. C.—Rs. 1,005 owing to the small areas of land sold for coffee cultivation during the year. These were causes which could not easily be foreseen.

81. The expenditure was less than the estimate owing to the orders received to cut down expenditure and to greater economy in planting.

CHAPTER VI.

Unreserved Forests.

82. The number of trees removed from unreserved Government forests on payment was as follows :—

2	Honne trees ...	12	0	0
3	Beeti " ...	15	0	0
14	Nandi " ...	59	8	0
1	Sampige " ...	4	0	0
8	Matti " ...	14	0	0
29	Nandi, Matti, &c. pieces ...	43	8	0
10	Junglewood trees ...	10	0	0
500	Bamboos ...	4	2	0
567	Total.....	162	2	0

83. The system of granting licenses for firewood consumed in Mercara at 4 annas a cart load was continued. The few remnants of paisari in the immediate neighbourhood were found to be so much exhausted that it has been necessary to send purchasers to a distance of 12 miles, where there is a large paisari called Meenucolly adjoining the Anekadu Reserve. To this a road was made from the 10th mile on the Mercara road. The necessity for going to such a distance has raised the price of firewood about 8 annas a cart load, but it is unavoidable. As a set-off the worked out lands in the neighbourhood are being protected, and will in time be again available for cutting.

84. The number of Licenses given was 737, and the amount realized by fees Rs. 938—14—6. As a set-off against this Rs. 524—13—5 was spent on protective establishment and protection, and Rs. 67—8—0 on making the aforesaid road.

85. There has been no opportunity of increasing the area of fuel reserve near Mercara except by one petty addition. The area under protection is about 200 acres.

86. The quantity of timber sold on lands given for coffee was as follows :—

25	Honne ...	47	12	0
6	Hebbalasu ...	24	4	0
3	Beeti ...	1	8	0
88	Nandi ...	166	4	0
1	Jack ...	2	8	0
8	Bellanjee ...	35	0	0
55	Matti ...	23	12	0
1	Noga ...	3	0	0
1	Junglewood ..	0	4	0
188	Total.....	304	4	0

Free grants of Forest Produce from Reserved Forests during the year.

87. Nil.

88. The following statement shows the free grants of timber and bamboos made to ryots from village forests and paisaries and their approximate value:—

4	Sampige	16	0	0
68	Honne	408	0	0
41	Nandi	184	8	0
3	Matti	12	0	0
404	Pieces or poles, posts &c.	200	0	0
6	Junglewood	18	0	0
5,912	Bamboos	45	1	6
6,438	Total Rs.....	883	9	6

Cardamom Males.

89. The leases of these fell in on the 31st March. After full discussion it was determined to call for tenders for leases up to 21 years' duration. Notices have been issued for tenders to be presented before the 16th June 1886.

90. The leases are to be issued from the Deputy Conservator's office, and the rent collected as heretofore through the Subedars. The protection of the Males will be dealt with directly by the Forest Department, which will be more satisfactory than the semi-responsibility heretofore existing.

91. Compensation to the amount of Rs. 196—14—4 was recovered from various persons for damage done to sandal trees.

CHAPTER VII.

General remarks.

92. The proposals to increase the establishment were fully discussed by the Chief Commissioner, and it is hoped they will now receive sanction as the increase asked for is much wanted.

93. Mr. Muttannah has done good work in making valuation surveys. His illness in February unfortunately obliged him to leave his work for a time. He has lately been promoted to Officiating Assistant Conservator.

94. The Forest establishment, partly through the illness of both Rangers at a critical time, and the carelessness of some of the Foresters, cannot be said to have worked satisfactorily. Nalkeri Forester Nanjappa and Maldare Forester Cunnyappa are the only men who can be commended.

95. Forester K. Ponnappa who has been studying at Dehra Dun has recently returned, and has been ordered to relieve M. Bopannah, who retires on medical certificate.

Forester P. Atchiah is still at Dehra, having another 8 or 10 months' course to go through.

96. The office establishment has worked well, and work has been kept better up to date than formerly.

F. B. DICKINSON,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg.

Form No. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Area of Reserved, Protected, and District Forests, 1885—86.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1885.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other Heads.	Area on 31st March 1886.		No. and Date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
Coorg.	South Coorg—North Coorg.	Coorg.	Kattepura ..	585	1	...	...	585	1	No. 24 dated 18th September 1885, of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.	* Decrease as per Map recently received.
			Sandalkoti ...	276	...	...	...	276	...		do.
			Alloor ...	395	1	...	...	395	1		
			Ganagoor ...	6,289	10	...	58	*6,231	10		
			Yedevanad ...	6,887	11	15	...	†6,902	11		† Increase as per
			Anekadu ...	11,507	18	450	...	11,957	19		do
			Dubare ...	11,363	18	...	...	11,363	18		
			Devammachi ...	9,384	14	...	...	9,384	14		
			Mawkal ...	8,188	13	...	..	8,188	13		
			Arkerinad ...	18,476	29	...	...	18,476	29		
			Hutgutnad ...	27,520	43	...	...	27,520	43		
			Nalkeri ...	26,142	40	...	...	26,142	40		
			Urti and Kerti ...	19,200	30	...	...	19,200	30		
			Chembu and Quinad	6,400	10	...	...	6,400	10		
			Total.....	152,612	238	465	58	153,019	239		

Form No. 50.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1885—86.

1. *Prosecutions in the Courts of Law.*

Forest Division and Civil District.	Cases pending from 1884—85.	New Cases of the year.					Total cases.	Disposed of during the year.						Cases pending at close of the year.	Remarks.
		Injury to Forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor Forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
North Coorg ...	...	...	2	2	6	10	10	7	17	3	14	10	31	...	
South Coorg ...	1	1	...	1	6	8	9	5	14	4	6	9	20	...	
Mercara ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	2	6	2	3	4	9	...	
Total.....	1	1	2	3	16	22	23	14	37	9	23	23	60	...	

Form No. 51.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during the dry season of 1885, *to accompany Report for* 1885—86.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area actually protected up to 15th June 1885.	During the dry season of 1885.			Cost during the season.	Remarks.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.		
Coorg.	Dubare	1877	11,325	11,363	23	11,340	191	
	Anekadu	1876	11,490	12,557	403	12,154	194	
	Devammachi	1878	9,384	9,384	58	9,326	272	
	Yedevanad	1878	6,887	6,902	600	6,302	251	
	Ganagoor	1878	5,829	6,231	12	6,219	192	
	Nalkeri	1878	18,582	26,142	2,282	23,860	516	
	Mawkal	1878	7,565	8,188	..	8,188	104	
	Sandal Koty	1877	85	276	..	276	60	Gangwara Sandal plantation included.
	Arkere	1878	14,990	18,476	2,858	15,618	207	
	Hutgutnad	1878	26,004	27,520	6,522	20,998	262	
	Kootunpole	1881	231	261	...	261	5	
	Fraserpet Sandal Plantation...	1881	28	28	...	28	24	
	Mercara Fuel Reserve ...	1883	85	200	...	200	175	
	Tittimatti	1883	...	24	...	24	233	
	Total.....		112,485	127,552	12,758	114,794	2,686	

Form No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Area of Plantations, 1885—86.

Division.	Name of Plantations.	Area in Acres. On 1st April 1885.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1886.	Receipts. Of the year. RE.	Charges. Of the year. Rs.	Remarks.
	Regular Plantations.							
Coorg Division.	Karmad Teak ...	189	...	...	189	...	189	
	Kootompole do ...	231	30	...	261	...	3,468	
	Karepura do ...	14	...	...	14	...	...	
	Tittimatti do ...	24	...	...	24	...	106	
	Anekadu do ...	40	...	...	40	...	112	
	Do Teak in the open ...	...	10	...	10	...	144	
	Aminale, Nalkeri do ...	24	...	7	17	...	96	Found short on being surveyed.
	Hanecodu Dulare do ...	10	...	...	10	...	30	
	Maldare do ...	10	...	...	10	...	48	
	Hurlikal, Attoor do ...	13	...	...	13	...	34	
	Irumani, Hutgut do ...	8	...	...	8	...	23	
	Mercara Fuel ...	85	...	...	85	...	80	
	Gangawara Sandal ...	80	10	...	90	...	685	
	Fraserpet Holageri do ...	5	...	...	5	...	...	
	Do Gandadagundi do ...	23	...	...	23	...	83	
	Herikere do ...	50	...	...	50	...	255	
	Nagarhole, Nalkeri do ...	12	...	..	12	.	67	
	Balumani, Mawkal do ...	22	...	...	22	...	96	
	Dubare, Bungalow do ...	8	...	...	8	...	26	
	Chillikere, Dubare do ...	6	...	...	6	...	40	
	Kargodu, Malambi do ...	12	...	...	12	...	48	
	Banawara, Nidta do ...	10	...	...	10	...	14	
	Maldare, South Dubare ...	12	2	...	14	...	110	
	Hurlikal, Anekadu do ...	16	...	...	16	...	104	
	Attoor Bakka do do ...	23	...	...	23	...	56	
	Karmad, Hutgut do ...	15	...	...	15	...	106	
	Yarecolly, Anekadu do ...	4	...	...	4	...	...	
	Bamboo kad, Tittimatti ..	3	8	...	11	...	191	
	Total.....	949	60	7	1,002	...	6,211	
	Cultural Operations.							
	Fraserpet Nursery	5	...	...	5	...	...	
	Nalkeri...	10	...	...	10	...	...	
	Murkal, Hutgut	5	...	...	5	...	...	
	Irumani do	10	...	...	10	...	...	
	Mawattoor, Mawkal ...	8	...	...	8	...	...	
	Sunnakal Manti, Attoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seeds Collection ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	
	Total.....	38	...	...	38	...	29	
	Grand Total.....	987	60	7	1,040	...	6,240	
	Abstract.							
	11 Teak plantations ...	563	40	7	596	...	4,250	
	1 Fuel do ...	85	...	...	85	...	80	
	16 Sandal do ...	301	20	...	321	...	1,881	
		949	60	7	1,002	...	6,211	
	7 Cultural Operations ...	38	...	...	38	...	29	
		38	...	...	38	...	29	
	Total.....	987	60	7	1,040	...	6,240	

FORM No. 53.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Trees felled or girdled by Government Agency during the year 1885—86.

(Selection fellings.)

Division.	Trees felled or girdled. Description.	Number.	Remarks.
Nalkeri Forest	Teak	458	
Dodhalla	Honne	60	
	Other wood...	28	
		546	
Arkeri Kotebetta	Teak	3	
	Honne	8	
	Other wood	14	
		25	
Mawkal	Teak	20	
	Honne	66	
	Other wood	36	
		122	
Hutgut, East and West	Teak	67	
	Other wood	39	
		106	
Maldare Baswanally	Teak	1	
	Honne	88	
	Other wood	40	
		129	
Dubare Silpu	Teak	49	
	Honne	26	
	Other wood	5	
		80	
Anekadu	Teak	5	
	Honne	1	
		6	
Attoor	Teak	32	
	Other wood..	34	
		66	
Yedevanad	Teak	54	
	Honne	183	
	Other wood...	328	
		565	
Jainkal	Teak	185	
		185	
*Malambi and Nidta	Honne	29	
	Oher wood	30	
		59	
	Grand Total.....	1,889	

Abstract.

Teak	874
Honne	461
Other wood	554
Total.....	1,889

Form No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT COORG.

Out-turn of Timber and Firewood during the year 1885—86.

Division.	Description of Materials.	Out turn in Cubic feet.							Remarks.
		Selection felling.	Clearings.	Thinnings.	Total.	Removed by— Government Agency.	Purchasers.	Free grants.	Right holders.
		Reserved Forest.							
Nalkeri Forest Dedhalla ..	Teak ...	20,718	...	...	20,718	14,259	...	...	...
	Do Scantlings ...	4,653	...	...	4,653	4,653	...	...	...
	Honne ...	2,248	...	.	2,248	.	...	...	...
	Other wood ...	1,399	...	...	1,399	1,143	...	...	...
	Do Poles ...	No. 22	...	...	No. 22	No. 82	...	...	...
		29,040	...	...	29,040	20,137	...	...	...
Mattigodu Arkery	Teak ...	58	...	...	58	914	...	...	...
	Honne ...	271	...	...	271	1,131	...	...	...
	Other wood ...	360	...	...	360	552	...	...	...
		689	...	...	689	2,597	...	...	...
Tittimatti Mawkal	Teak ...	494	...	...	494	523	...	...	...
	Honne ...	1,709	...	...	1,709	1,114	...	...	...
	Other wood ...	999	Trees 9	...	999	719	Trees 9	...	...
	Do Poles ...	...	No. 606	...	...	No. 116	No. 606	...	...
		3,202	615	. .	3,202	2,472	615	...	...
Hutgut	Teak ...	4,711	...	...	4,711	4,386	...	. .	...
	Other wood ...	1,786	...	...	1,786	247	..	...	...
	Do Poles ...	...	No. 346	...	...	..	No. 346	...	...
		6,497	346	...	6,497	4,633	346	...	...
Maldare	Teak ...	8	...	...	8	42	...	..	...
	Honne ...	2,288	...	...	2,288	1,572	C.ft.300	...	...
	Other wood ..	1,198	Trees 40	...	1,198	44	Trees 40	...	...
	Miscellaneous Poles ...	...	No. 72	...	...	...	No. 588	...	...
		3,494	112	...	3,494	1,658	928	...	...
Dubare	Teak ...	237	...	...	237	397	..	...	...
	Honne ...	748	...	...	748	170	C.ft.495	...	...
	Other wood ..	26	Trees 20	...	26	176	Trees 20	...	...
	Miscellaneous Poles ...	...	No. 454	...	...	...	No. 454	...	...
		1,011	474	...	1,011	743	969	...	...
Anchadu	Teak ...	279	...	...	279	...	...	...	...
	Honne ...	44	...	...	44	164	...	...	...
	Poles ...	...	...	...	...	No. 171	No. 315	...	...
		323	...	...	323	335	315	...	...
Attoor	Teak ...	1,330	...	...	1,330	699	...	...	...
	Other wood ...	1,122	...	...	1,122	355	...	...	...
	Poles ...	...	...	...	...	. .	No. 548	...	...
	Firewood ...	883	270	...	883	932	270	...	...
		3,335	270	...	3,335	1,986	818	...	...
Yedevanad	Teak ...	2,189	...	...	2,189	880	..	...	...
	Honne ...	5,727	...	...	5,727	2,362	...	...	...
	Other wood ...	9,443	...	...	9,443	5,518	...	...	...
	Total.	17,359	...	...	17,359	8,760	...	...	...

Form No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depots during the year 1885—86.

Description of timber, and other produce.	On hand at commencement of the year			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in value.		Remarks.
	No.	C. ft.	Value.	No.	C. ft.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
Teak ...	369	6,365	4,797	238	5,378	3,094			
Honne	454	5,727	4,740	252	4,952	2,646			
Other wood	604	5,347	4,832	224	3,781	1,792			
Teak poles	...	...	...	6	...	6			
Other wood poles ...	206	...	206	303	...	303			
Teak sawn logs ...	...	...	...	14	644	182			
Do Sleepers ...	...	...	...	41	63	20			
Do Planks ...	...	...	...	257	2,206	1,028			
Firewood	32	...	16	...	...	...			
Firesticks	252	...	...	...	...	...			
Bamboos	3,442	...	30	3,749	...	30			
Total	5,359	17,439	14,621	5,084	17,024	9,101			
Sandal wood.									
Good wood	Tons 39¼	...	13,659	Tons 8	...	2,784			
Inferior wood	Tons 21¼	..	672	...	...	...			
Total.....	Tons 60½	...	14,331	Tons 8	...	2,784			
Grand Total.....	5,419½	17,439	28,952	5,092	17,024	11,885	...	17,067	

Abstract showing the Value of Live and Dead Stock for the year 1885—86.

Description of Tools.	On hand at commencement of the year.		On hand at the close of the year.		Difference in value.		Remarks.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
Live Stock.							
Bullocks	14	367	2	45			
	14	367	2	45			
Dead Stock.							
Prismatic compass	2	200	2	200			
Dumpy Level	...	...	1	404			
Ghat Tracer...	1	30	1	30			
Lifting Jacks	2	91	2	91			
Buildings	9	9,404	9	10,000			
Sheds	18	177	18	177			
Tools*	1,640	1,480	1,619	1,400			*61 Tools condemned and sold. 40 do bought new.
Carts	10	244	5	60			
Almirahs	7	220	7	220			
Book Shelf	1	5	1	5			
Boxes	30	115	30	115			
Tabels	9	45	9	45			
Chairs	7	7	7	7			
Letter scales...	3	36	3	36			
Sandalwood scale & weights ...	2	240	2	240			
Clock	1	14	1	14			
Tents	2	400	2	360			
Rowties	3	150	3	135			
Miscellaneous	160	150	160	150			
Total.....	1,907	13,008	1,882	13,689			
Grand Total.....	1,921	13,375	1,884	13,734	359	...	

FORM No. 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Summary of Revenue, 1885—86.

Budget Heads Receipts.	Total.		
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency—			
a. Timber	32,953	2	11
b. Firewood and charcoal	758	7	6
c. Bamboos	292	0	8
d. Sandalwood	27,931	14	2
e. Grass and other minor produce	0	8	0
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—			
a. Timber	2,144	6	0
b. Firewood and charcoal	919	7	6
c. Bamboos	1,693	14	0
d. Grazing and fodder grass	141	8	0
e. Other minor produce	2,031	12	0
Cardamom	17,449	6	7
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood	48	2	9
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—			
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...	...	...
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	...	...	...
V.—Miscellaneous—			
a. Fines and forfeitures	..	...	...
b. Refunds	226	9	10
c. Other sources	2,794	12	4
Total Receipts.....	89,386	0	3

FORM No. 58.

Summary of Expenditure, 1885—86.

Budget Heads.	Total.		
A.—Conservancy and Works.			
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency :—			
a. Timber	14,629	3	1
b. Firewood and charcoal	974	15	0
c. Bamboos	138	9	4
d. Sandalwood	1,968	0	5
e. Grass and other minor produce	...	...	...
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	...	...	...
III.—Confiscated drift and waif-wood	...	...	...
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government—			
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...	...	...
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	...	...	...
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government	...	...	...
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant :—			
a. Purchase of cattle	...	...	...
b. Feed and keep of cattle	410	5	4
c. Stores, tools and plant	478	12	6
VII.—Communications and Buildings :—			
a. Roads and bridges	278	14	0
b. Buildings	1,622	4	7
c. Other works	...	...	...
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests :—			
a. Demarcation	1,011	15	9
b. Compensation for land and rights	...	...	...
c. Surveys and working plans	2,987	3	3
d. Plantations	6,239	12	0
e. Protection from fire	2,697	9	8
f. Other works	53	9	4
IX.—Miscellaneous :—			
a. Refunds	13	8	0
b. Law charges	55	7	10
c. Other charges	382	15	1
Total A, Conservancy and Works.....	33,943	1	2
B—Establishments.			
I.—Salaries :—			
a. Conservators	...	...	...
b. Superior Officers	10,896	12	5
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments	11,214	2	10
d. Office Establishments	3,100	5	5
e. Deputation and Special Allowances	...	...	..
II.—Travelling Allowances :—			
a. Conservators	...	...	...
b. Superior Officers	4,402	12	1
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments	942	14	0
d. Office Establishments	216	14	8
III.—Contingencies :—			
a. Stationery	6	6	0
b. Carriage of Tents and Records	176	12	0
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	...	...
d. Pay of Police Guards	...	..	...
e. Official Postage	304	12	6
f. Sundries	485	3	3
Total B, Establishment.....£	31,746	15	2
Grand Total of Expenditure.....	65,690	0	4

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, (Forests).

FORM No. 54.—*Continued.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Division.	Description of Materials.	Out-turn in Cubic feet.								Remarks.
		Selection felling.	Clearings.	Thinnings.	Total.	Removed by—				
						Government Agency.	Purchasers.	Free grants.	Right holders.	
Jaincal	Teak	2,115	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	
		2,115	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	
Yelsavirshime ...	Honne	724	...	...	724	250	...	...	...	
	Other wood	672	...	...	672	819	..	...	...	
		1,396	...	..	1,396	1,069	...	...	...	
Kottompole... ...	Teak	...	Trees 82	...	..	...	Trees 82	...	...	
	Other wood	...	Trees 158	...	...	...	Trees 158	...	...	
		...	190	...	...	...	190	...	...	
Bamboos	Bamboos	211,634	...	...	211,634	14,116	197,518	...	...	
		211,634	...	...	211,634	14,116	197,518	...	...	
	Grand Total.....	280,095	2,007	...	280,095	58,506	201,699	...	...	
		Protected Forest.								
Urudwes and Paisarics ...	Otherwood trees ...	186	...	...	186	...	64	122	...	
	Poles	404	...	...	404	...	...	404	...	
	Firewood	2,895	...	..	2,895	...	2,895	...	...	
	Bamboos	5,912	...	...	5,912	...	...	5,912	...	
	Total.....	9,397	...	...	9,397	...	2,959	6,438	...	
		Abstract of Reserved Forest.								
	Teak	32,139	32	...	32,139	22,100	32	...	...	
	Do Scantlings ...	4,653	...	...	4,653	4,653	...	...	...	
	Honne	13,721	...	...	13,721	6,763	795	...	...	
	Other wood	17,043	227	...	17,043	9,573	227	...	...	
	Do Poles ...	22	1,478	...	22	369	2,857	...	...	
	Firewood	883	270	...	883	932	270	...	...	
	Bamboos	211,634	...	...	211,634	14,116	197,518	...	...	
	Total.....	280,095	2,007	...	280,095	58,506	201,699	...	...	
		Abstract of Protected Forest.								
	Other wood trees ...	186	...	...	186	...	64	122	...	
	Poles	404	...	...	404	...	...	404	...	
	Firewood	2,895	...	...	2,895	...	2,895	...	...	
	Bamboos	5,912	...	...	5,912	...	...	5,912	...	
	Total.....	9,397	...	...	9,397	...	2,959	6,438	...	

FORM No. 55.

Out-turn of Minor Forest Produce during 1885—86.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilized.										Remarks.
		By Government Agency.		By purchaser.		By free grants.		By right holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Coorg.	Tamarind	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	82	Quantity not known as the right of collecting is sold to contractors.
	Hulichaluhudi	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Paplichakke	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
	Segekayee	...	...	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	566	
	Honey wax, Saffron and Resin	...	...	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	660	
	Alalekayee	...	...	...	709	...	...	...	...	...	709	
	Horns of Deer &c. ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	
	Antawalada kayee ...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	
	Manure	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	
	Total Rs.	...	...	...	2,089	...	...	...	...	...	2,089	

Form No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depots, or sold locally during the year 1885—86.

Particulars.	No. or Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each Head. No. or Quantity.	Total of each Head. Cubic feet.
Balance at the commencement of the year.				
Teak	369	6,365		
Honne	454	5,727		
Other wood	604	5,347	1,427	17,439
Other wood poles	206	...	206	...
Firewood	32	...		
Firesticks	252	...	284	...
Bamboos	3,442	...	3,442	...
			5,359	17,439
Received from the forests at sale depots.				
Teak	825	22,100		
Do Sawn logs	34	1,548		
Do Sleepers	125	528		
Do Planks	349	2,577		
Honne	280	6,763		
Other wood	406	9,573	2,019	43,089
Teak poles	20	...		
Do Slabs	22	...		
Other wood poles	327	...	369	...
Firewood cart loads... ...	932	...	932	...
Bamboos	14,116	...	14,116	...
Grand Total.....			22,795	60,528

Particulars.	No. or Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each Head. No. or Quantity.	Total of each Head. Cubic feet.
Removed by Purchasers from Depots.				
Teak	956	23,087		
Do Sawn logs	20	904		
Do Sleepers	84	465		
Do Planks	92	371		
Honne	482	7,538		
Other wood	786	11,139	2,420	43,504
Teak poles	14	...		
Other wood poles	230	...		
Teak slabs	22	...	266	...
Firewood cart loads... ...	964	...	964	...
Bamboos	13,809	...	13,809	...
Lost or written off as useless Firesticks	252	...	252	...
Balance at close of the year.				
Teak	238	5,378		
Do Sawn logs	14	644		
Do Sleepers	41	63		
Do Planks	257	2,206		
Honne	252	4,952		
Other wood	224	3,781	1,026	17,024
Teak poles	6	...		
Other wood poles	303	...	309	...
Firewood cart loads... ...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	3,749	...	3,749	...
Grand Total.....			22,795	60,528

Sandal wood.

Particulars.	No. or Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each Head. No. or Quantity.	Total of each Head. Cubic feet.
Balance at the commencement of the year.				
Good wood	Tons 39½	...		
Inferior wood	Tons 21½	...	Tons 60½	...
Received during the year.				
Good wood	Tons 77½	...		
Inferior wood	Tons 3	...	Tons 80½	...
Excess found.				
Good wood	Ton 1	...		
Inferior wood	...	...	Ton 1	...
Grand Total.....	...	...	Tons 142	...

Particulars.	No. or Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each Head. No. or Quantity.	Total of each Head. Cubic feet.
Removed by purchasers.				
Good wood	Tons 94½	...		
Inferior wood	Tons 24½	...	Tons 118½	...
Driage made good.				
Good wood	Tons 15½	..		
Inferior wood	...	...	Tons 15½	...
Balance at the close of the year.				
Good wood	Tons 8	...		
Inferior wood	...	...	Tons 8	
Grand Total.....	...	...	Tons 142	...

FORM No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Account Current for the year 1885—86.

Dr. | *Cr.*

To Cash Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	By Expenditure as per annual summary	...	...	...	65,690	0	4
„ Revenue as per annual summary.	...	...	...	89,386	0	3							
„ Forest Cash Remittances (Local).	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Forest Cash Remittance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest Cheques drawn ...	...	...	...	65,903	10	6	Remittance to Treasuries ...	...	...	...	88,720	7	3
Inter Divisional Transfers ...	...	...	...	561	7	4							
„ Advances recoverable ...	...	...	...	21,116	2	1	„ Advances recoverable ...	...	...	...	22,078	13	1
„ Account Current (other Governments) Government of Madras.	...	...	...	23	9	6	Inter Departmental Transfers „ P. W. D. Other Branch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Inter Departmental Transfers Civil Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Executive Engineer, Coorg Division	...	...	...	666	1	0
Jails	164	8	0	164	8	0	„ Cash Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	1,77,155	5	8	Total.....	...	...	...	1,77,155	5	8

J. TAYLOR,

Assistant Comptroller General, (Forests).

FORM No. 60.

Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1885—86.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstanding at commencement of year.			Value of Sales and other Revenue during year.			Total.			Amount realized during year.			Balance due to the Department at end of year.			Remarks.
I *a.*	Timber	4,900	4	7	31,943	6	6	36,843	11	1	32,816	13	11	4,026	13	2	
b.	Firewood ...	11	12	6	773	8	0	785	4	6	785	4	6	...	...	...	
c.	Bamboos... ...	47	0	0	326	1	8	373	1	8	270	13	8	102	4	0	
d.	Sandalwood ...	...	...	...	27,953	14	2	27,953	14	2	27,931	14	2	22	0	0	* Of this Rs. 2,000 paper credit for Amrat Mahal cattle grazing in Coorg forests.
II *a.*	Timber	295	7	1	2,454	14	0	2,750	5	1	2,497	14	0	252	7	1	
b.	Firewood ...	33	4	0	938	14	6	972	2	6	913	15	6	58	3	0	
c.	Bamboos... ...	3	1	6	1,527	11	0	1,530	12	6	1,506	14	0	23	14	6	
d.	Grazing and fodder grass	30	8	0	* 2,187	0	0	2,217	8	0	2,142	0	0	75	8	0	†Vide Assistant Comptroller General's objection statement for January 1886 to credit Rs. 4—5—0 being the value of articles supplied by the Store Department Madras, twice adjusted, now written back to v. c, Revenue.
e.	Other Minor produce...	1,200	11	0	2,088	13	0	3,289	8	0	2,031	12	0	1,257	12	0	
	Cardamoms ...	949	10	9	21,260	12	0	22,210	6	9	17,449	6	7	4,761	0	2	
III.	Confiscated wood &c....	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	1	9	2	10	9	5	7	0	
V *b.*	Refunds	...	...	...	226	9	10	226	9	10	226	9	10	...	...	...	
c.	Other Sources ...	337	4	0	† 2,903	9	4	3,240	13	4	2,809	15	4	430	14	0	
	Total.....	7,808	15	5	94,593	3	9	1,02,402	3	2	91,386	0	3	11,016	2	11	

FORM No. 61.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1885—86.

Division.	Department Debtor.									Department Creditor.									Balance due.						Remarks.
	At commencement of year.			Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.			At close of year.			At commencement of year.			Payments made during year.			At close of year.			To Department, Outstandings.			By Department, Liabilities.			
Coorg Forest Division.	...	...	...	21,116	2	1	21,116	2	1	7	8	0	22,078	13	1	22,086	5	1	970	3	0	...	...	...	
Total.....	...	...	...	21,116	2	1	21,116	2	1	7	8	0	22,078	13	1	22,086	5	1	970	3	0	...	...	...	

J. TAYLOR,

Assistant Comptroller General, (Forests).

FORM No. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Financial Results of the year 1885—86.

Division.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency.		Other Revenue.		Formation, protection and improvement of Forests.	Total.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
Coorg	61,936	29,599	27,450	5,981	30,110	89,386	65,690	

COORG DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,

Mercara, 14*th July* 1886.

F. B. DICKINSON,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg.

Residency Press, Bangalore.—4-9-86.—250.